PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH WRITES TO N.F.L. LEADERS

Hanoi, May 8, 1068

To President Nguyen Hun Tho.

To Members of the N.F.L. Central Committee DDER the clearsighted leadership of the N.F.L. our South Viet Nam compatriots, lighters and conculudars, have, since early Spring this year, have since early Spring this year, because mountaining the general offension and simultaneous uprisings with great officiency and unaming tremendous the

tories. Upholding revolutionary heroism and combining armed attacks, political struggle and propaganda among enemy troops, the South Viet Nam armed forces and peotile hone

inflicted defeats on the 1.2 million enemy troops including the over 500,000- strong U.S. forces;

- fought victorious engagements both in the lowns the countryside, and launched shifful attacks on enemy bases, airfields, ports, storages and communication Limes :

- liberated many more vast and densely populated

- been engaged in the fighting while building up their strength which accounts for the unusually vigorous growth of both their military and political forces;

— done equally very well in implementing the policy of the N.F.L., the armymen devotedly defending and assisting the people, the people giving the armymen their tunescreed love, helping them, and side by tide with them their tinking the armymen their tunescreed love, helping them, and side by tide with them fighting the aggressors

lighting the aggressors.

For the last few days the armed joices and poople of South Viet Nam, from the Quang Tri — Thus Them area to the Point of Ca Man, from the Jimses to the highlands, have again faunched concerted outlaughts on the U.S. -bappet troops, recording considerable successes and inflicting on the enemy houser adjusts and increase. ing their perplexity and confusion.

ing their perpiesity and conjusion. So all the armid force and the entire people of heroic South First Name—old and young, nonses and men, the South First Name—old and young, nonses and men, the highland peoples, the regional army and the militia and guerilla forces, have all achieved outstanding leats of arms. The whole South Viet Nam is tighting successfully, gaining more strength and winning greater vectories in the process.

and winning greater victories in like process. I feel greatly greatified at this state of things, and request you, Mr. President and the members of the NF.L.C.G. to convey my most effectionate whether and the window of the NF.L.C.G. to convey my most effective state whether and constryment and forms to all our South Vist Nam patriotic arms of patriotic arms of patriotic arms of forces on all bottlefields. I and my greetings to all patriotic personalities, all clears, all armymen's patriotic personalities, all clears, all armymen's patriotic personalities, all clears, all young governor and in vesicing U.S., aggression and state of the patriotic personalities.

The victories won by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people are tremendous and all-round ones which ill with joy our people across the country and our friends on all the five continents. The restitance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation put up by our entire people 1s making and is heading steadily the comblete using. for complete victory

for competes viscory.

Our people have peace at heart. But there cannot be genuine peace unless there is independence and freedom. Peace will come soon after the U.S. imperialists have put an end to their war of aggression in Viet Nam, prought home all their troops, and made up their minds to team the Vietnumsees people to decide themselves their

own destuy.

At present the U.S. imporialists are suffering swere
setbacks in Viet Nam, and are finding themselves in a
state of isolation and confusion, both at home and in the
international arena. Vet they heep setting very obdinately
and cunningly. They keep talking "peace" while making

our. Our compatriots and fighters, therefore, must strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and stiffer their resolve to fight and to win, develop that; strong points and make good their weaknesses, bowe all hardships and acretice, fight unihous tel-sup and on all battlefelds, in order to win still bigger victories.

With North and South Viet Nam being of one mind and emulating each other in wiping out the enemy to save the country, the U.S. aggressors' complete defeat is left in no doubt.

The liberation of our South Viet Nam compatriots is

It is beyond any doubt that our Fatherland - Viet Nam - witt enjoy complete independence and freedom, and will be peacefully reunified. Forward!

Our total triumph is an assurance double sure! Please accept my cordial greetings and my "determi-nation-to-win" salutations,

HO CHI MINH

WETNA

- E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanei - Democratic Republic of Viet Ham

South liet nam Since May 4, 1968:

P.L.A.F. ATTACKS FLARE UP AGAIN

Street Fighting in Many Quarters of Saigon # A Puppet Battalion Wiped Out in Downtown # 58 Towns and Urban Centres, 30 Airfields and Many Depots (Totalling 122 Enemy Military Bases and Positions) Stormed.

North Viet Nam May 8, 1968:

2.900th U.S. PLANE DOWNED

MINISTER XUAN THUY LEAVES FOR PARIS

MINISTER Xuan Thuy, representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, left Hanoi for Paris on May 7 for official talks with the representative of the U.S. Government scheduled for May to, 1968.

Minister Kuan Thuy was accompanied by: Ha Van Lau, Ambassador, Advise the Minister; Neuven Minh Vy, Adviser to the Minister; Neuven Thanh Le, Adviser Spokesman for the Minister; and Phan Hien, Adviser to the Minister.



Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh (right) seeing off Minister Xuan Thuy to Paris talks

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF Mr XUAN THUY

R Xuan Thuy was born on September 2, 1912 into a family of pa-triots in the outskirts of

In the period prior to the Revolution, as In the period prior as August 1945 Revolution, as a staunch fighter for Viet Nam's independence and freedom, he was arrested and

freedom, he was arrested and jailed many times by the then authorities.

After the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (September 2, 1945), he held the following offices: — Deputy to the National

Assembly, Vice President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam.

Presidium Member and — Presidium Member and Sceretary General of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front.

— Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

— President of the Viet Nam Journalists' Association.

He was head of the delegations of Vietnamese mass

organizations to many international conferences and deputy head of the Delega-tion of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos.

Conference on Laos.
At present, he is Secretary
of the Viet Nam Worker's
Party' Central Committee,
member of the Presidium of
the Viet Nam Fatherland
Froat Central Committee,
deputy to the National Assembly, Minister of the Governoant of the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam.

May 13

1968

No 164 5th Year N the occasion of the 130th birth anniversary of Karl Mark, the founder of scientific socialism, the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Workers' Party C.C. of the viet Nam workers tailly issued instructions pointing to the tremendous successes achieved by revolution in the world and in Viet Nam since the founding of Marxism and since it has been following the correct Marxist-Leninist line.

correct Marxist-Leninist time,

"Withstanding all trails," the Polit
Bureau said, "Marxism-Leninism has
proved tav tigordau vitality as an
invincible weapon in the proper and invincible weapon
invincible weapon people. It is the
highest peak of human windom in
the present err. It has become the
included in the proper in the proper
time art to the proper and to the proper
time are to the proper and to the proper
time art to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are to the proper are to the proper
time are to the proper are

On May 5. 1968 Hanoi papers to articles on Marx and Marxism-Leninism.

Nhan Dan wrote in its editorial:

"The working class and people of Viet Nam are deeply grateful to Karl Marx, the founder of accentific communism. The path from pa-triotism to Marxism-Leninism on which embarked Comrade Ho Chi Munh, the first Vietnamese Commu-nist, is also the math which embarked Comrade Ho Chi Mush, the first Vietnamese Commu-nist, its also the path of national aulvation which leads our people from darkness to light, the path of a light of the computer of the con-position of the computer of the com-puter gruth and miraculous attength to win victory. Through nearly four decades of heroic attraggle since its foundation, our Party has always remained uncerevedly loyal to

KARL MARX'S 150th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Marxism-Leninism and resolutely fought to defend the purity of this decrime spatial and the purity of the decrime spatial and the purity of the spatial and th been the factor number one that guarantoes its victory. Under the clearsighted leadership of the Party headed by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the Viet-namese working class and people have unceasingly stopped up their revolutionary struggle. The success namenes working class and people have uncassingly stepped up their have uncassingly stepped up their soft that all the state of the August Revolution in 1045 led to the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam, the first people's state of the state of t

colonialism and feudalism during the conomiation and reugation during the period of transition to socialism by by-passing the period of capitalist development. At present, the working class and people of our country are doing their best in their resistance are doing their best in their resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in the completion of the people's national democratic revolution in the South while forging ahead with socialist revolution and socialist construction in the North. The revolution in oth Viet Nam is defeating the war South Viet Nam is defeating the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists with half a million American soldiers, nearly 60,000 satellite mercenaries and over half a million puppet troops armed with most up-to-date weapons and other

"All these victories mark the triumph of militant Marxism-Le-ninism in Viet Nam.

"The commemoration of the 150th birth anniversary of Karl hlark is of paramount significance to us., It vigorously stimulates our Party, army and people to vic with one another in bringing to complete success our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and our socialist revolution. The best way for us to show our gratitude to Karl Marx is to develop further the versatile strength of

Marxism - Leninism by carrying through all our tasks according to the slogan 'Everything for our victory over the U.S. aggressors !'

"Marking Karl Marx's birth anniversary, we smust step up the stodying of Marxism-Luninsum, making the study of Marxism-Luninsum, making the study of posture task for our cadres and Party members. At the same time, it is necessary to push up the theoretical researches and summing up of the surbetanness experience gained by the Victuanness

"Revolutionary practice generally "Revolutionary practice generally gives rise to new problems. The problems of cleans struggle and protestant in the problems of cleans at range and protestant in the problems of cleans are the problems of cleans and produced and problems of production and capitalist, for a clean-cut answer to the question with the production in the relations of production, technical revolution, the (initing are production), the (initing are production), the (initing a cut are a consistent of the war of resistance against war of resistance against revolution), the intiming of one of a great of resistance against the control of the control of

ON THE EVE OF D.R.V.N. — U.S.A. OFFICIAL TALKS OFFICIAL TALKS

THE May 3, 1968 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry cut short the month-long U.S. dilatory manoeuvres aimed at delaying contacts and talks between the D.R.V.N. and the U.S.A. the D.R.V.N. and the C.S.R. By suggesting a site-Paris, a date-May 10 or a few days thereafter, by appointing a well-known personality, Minister Xuan Thuy, its representative, and chiefly by making known its desire to directly begin official talks with the U.S.A. without going through the stage of contacts," the Government of the D.R.V.N. has given of the D.R.V.N. has given positive proof of its goodwill and love of peace. Its propo-sals flummoxed the Johnson Administration which, driven prograstinatory pretext.

However, by accepting the proposals of the D.R.V.N. Government, the American President in his May 3 state-President in his May 3 star-ment thought it necessary to "sound a cautionary note: this is only the very first step. There are many, many hazards and difficult days ahead." He referred to his point of view as was presented in his T.V. statement to the American people on March 3t. In this speech Mr. Johnson declared to "provide a thield" behind which the Saigon quikings "ean survive and develop. Par from being lightend, and any to come by new contingents of G.I.'s and new war expen-ditures amounting to 51.

also reaffirmed that the U.S. expeditionary forces will remain in South Viet Nam (undoubtedly to establish a neo-colonialist regime) and that they will withdraw only

under conditions mentioned in the Manila communique. In streaming the American "resolve" to make use of force, President Johnson has betrayed his real intentions. What the G.I.'s have been doing these last few months in South Viet Nam testify to this: South Viet Nam testify to this:

g-cale terrorist operations
was dealed to the second of the second al attacks and simultar uprisings staged by South Viet Nam popular forces against the American aggressors and their puppets.

heir puppets.

As regards the U.S. air war against the D.R.V.N., indeed, the setbacks suffered by the U.S. in South as well as North Viet Nam and the mounting Viet Nam and the mounting pressure of public opinion in the U.S. and the world have forced the Washington rulers into limiting the boarding, but Mr. Johnson still clings to his shopworn San Antonio formula for a "conditional" cases tion of the bombing, Yet, this san item of the bombing, Yet, this and the mount of the bombing, Yet, this and the mount of the public still and the public still and the public still and the public still and the public still still and the public still sti

We have time and again stressed that the bombing of the D.R.V.N., an independent and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the

D.R.V.N.

The representation of the D.R.V.N. went to Paris with a sincere desire — that of his government and his people—to a sincere desire in that of I his
as discrete desire in that of I his
specified in the I had to I his
specified in the I had to contrained in the I had to conhad to conh

ment proposing successively contacts and official talks between the two countries, they have provided no indication of their readiness to stop tion of their readiness to stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of against the D.R.V. and their aggression against Viet Nam. If there are any harards "and "difficulties, as suggested by Fresion! Town the state of the U.S. Comment o Government. However things will not turn out to be just as Wash-ington wants them to. Pres-ident Ho Chi Minh once

compared the imperialists to compared the imperaists to a block of stone, which in its nature is "inert" but can be easily moved by the joint efforts of all.

The Vietnamese people will do everything for their inde-pendence and for the resto-ration of genuine peace in

Viet Nam. Universal unanimous support for our struggle will not fail to have a beneficial impact on the future course of the Paris

The bloc of stone-i.e. U.S. imperialism—will undoubtedly be put in motion.

Hanoi Press Opinion

DIEN BIEN PHU TRADITION

DIEN BEIN PHU TRADITION

To USTEEN years ago, a Dien Bien Phu, we defeated
we only the French colonisitist but after the dimerican
interventionitist who were heaching the scheme to turn
the French colonial two into a U.S., war of aggression,
Eistenhouse, the them U.S. persident gues to the 1th y crosh
Bien Phis was an ignomissions defeate from the 1th y crosh
Bien Phis was an ignomissions defeate from the U.S. imperrialities followed the batter pack by unificating a direct
form of the phis minds to defeat, the U.S. imperrialities followed the batter pack by unificating a direct
followed the batter pack by unificating
followed the batter pack by unificating
followed the batter pack to the set of the colonial
followed to the set of the se

NEO-PASCISM WILL BE DOOMED

WENTY years ago, on May 9, 1945, the last gunthots of World War II died down on the European battlefields and the Hilleris Jackits surrenderd their arms. Three months later, their Japanese conjudents capitulated unconditionally. For this common victory won by civilized mankind, the main credit urne, to the Soviet Army and peoples.

the main credit uses to the Servici drawy and people.

The Thomps the September of the September of Services, Italian and spin Thomps the September of Services in the world spin and the Services the most reactionary forces in the world headed by U.S. aggressible imperialism and the most recolorationary forces of manhigh of which the Visit Man Services of Services historical macessity, an inevitable outcome.

Nhen Dan May, 9 1968

VIRT NAM COURIER

THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

UP TO MAY 8, 1968

2,900 U.S. Planes Downed

THE 2,900th U.S. plane, a A4 Shyhamk, was variable-geometry bombers, 36 Phantoms, shot down in Ha Tinh province on May 21 A6 Intraders, which are the most expensive plane ever used by the enemy air force.

of, 1905 at 11.10 a.m. planes ever used by the seemly at rores.

Topping the list of provinces and arose which have downed the greatest number of beats the record with 18 pienes 20 of which noneny planes are Quang Bink (185), Nighe An ower downed in April, and 12 in night (20), Four other areas have accorded the

on mark.

The last 100 planes were grounded within militia units had to their credit 24 supersonic t days and included chiefly 3 Fill-1, jets downed.

A Courageous Driver

USUALLY, on that road which skirts the sea and crosses Quang Binh province from north to south, vehicles would run with all light blacked out. But on the night of March 18, 1007, taknight of March 18, 1907, tak-ing advantage of cloudy wea-ther, the eight lorries of Groups 2 and 4, Intergroup 244, Brigade 24, went with all headlights on.

"Hey! My heart is with you, driver who smells of oil at three kilometres' distance." The convoy just went past a group of road women working and laughing in the dark when an order was heard. "Put the light out. The Johnson gang are coming in!"

Bombs exploded all around. The leading lorry screeched to a stop. The whole convoy halted, hoping for the best.

Phon Van Thai a sa-year old lad, who was bringing up the rear, rushed up to the convoy chief and said, "Brother Tam, my lorry is power-

ful, let me take the lead. We must get out of here any-

Van Thai went ahead. The convoy moved on playing with American planes which with American planes which dropped a great quantity of flares, a tragic blindman's buff. At a crossroads, Phan Van Thai took a sideroad and switched the lights on. The marauding planes obstinately set upon him. They were taken in. The rest proceeded on its way, precathed

After parking their vehicles, the drivers fanned out in search of Phan Van Thai, whom they believed to belead or at least seriously wounded. But soon Thair eappeared, injured, but alive the had succeeded in giving the marauding planes a slip.

Questioned on the motive of his action, Phan Van Thai replied quite candidly that he had thought it was better to lose one than eight cars.

NEWS

e Ngo Mau, ambassador to Cuba and envoy of the D.R.V.N. Government for D.R.V.N. Government as recently visited Mexico with a view to developing relations between both countries. He was received by Gustavo Ordas, President of Mexico, and Antonic Cárigo Flores, Foreign Minister.

U.S. bombings fail to hinder North

Somewhere in Quang Binh Province

"The man interrubted me

" 'I don't want to hurt your "I don't want to hart your feeling, but the enemy is doing carpet-bombing here and if you were hit who would drive this lorry?"

with a tap at my shoulder

a point stones were needed to fill up the rut with.

strevine room, savine :

A few months ago, a lorry driver told me a story.

An old story indeed, but he was so moved relating it that he seemed he had lived the whole thing one or two days before. He said:

"That night I was alone on the road. It was raining. Reaching a place near the bridge at V., I bumped into a ret. For all my efforts, I could not get through. The wheels shidded in an almost liquid mud but my lorry didn't advance an inch. Having exhausted all the means I could think of, I resigned myself to firing a shot in the air far help. In a matter the air far Asip. In a matter of minutes thirty or so people dashed to the spot from a neighbouring hamlet. After I had told them my trouble, one of them, undoubtedly a cadre, said to me:

"All right. Now go to the shelter over there and have a rest. We'll call you when we have filled up the rut."

"Let me do my share," I sob to mend roads; and get seblied. cars out of bogs."

"Since then every time I met with difficulties or found myself in danger I thought of that night and off I went," the lovry driver concluded.

I N this province of Quang Binh, V, hamlet is no exception. As it is located between a ferry land-ing-stage and a culver, and a North-South road runs and a North-South road runs through it, American atternst bomb it round the clock. Three years back it had plenty of years back it had plenty of dwellings with red-siled roofs. Now these have made room for straw huts of which well over a hundred have been rebuilt seven times.

"I was moved to tears, but rejused to go to the shelter. Who could do that? Pain wrung Ha Cack's heart "Everybody set to work. At when, for the first time, he saw his house, a very nice one, smashed to pieces by a bomb. This, did not in the "'I'll go and fetch some,' said and old peasant, 'My house is nearby.' to the road which was to be repaired as toon as possible. On another occasion, while "He returned a lew moments On another occasion, while leaving the hamilet in a lorey convoy that he had to lead to safety, his house was or fire. "Then I was utterly perplexed," he conjical some on, "Our house, our grains... My wife was ill and my wife was ill and suppossible to leave my lorvice there. I would have committed a green another committed a green another committed a green another them. later with a heavy load on his shoulders. I was about to let out a shout of surprise: it was not stones that he brought up but bricks, good "Once my lorry had been extracted from the hole, I thanked the rescuers, especially the old peasant. It was committed a crime against our compatriots in the South..." True, in a little " 'Why thank us? It's, our less than a minute later the

Yankees dropped bombs on the

very spot where his convoy had been purked. Ha Cach rebuilt his house five times. His wife died three hours after giving birth to a child. In his private life he has had onsecome insumerable difficulties. Despite all that, people see him everywhere when help is needed either to unprime an unexploded bomb, refloat a sunk ferry-boat or carry fighters accross a river under the intense fire of the

IKE a hon defending her L little ones, the inhabi-tants of hamlet V. stand traffic on the section of the road entrusted to their care, that road which leads straight to the south, the big front of our battle against the Ameri-

TO THE DEADER We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future. province has increased the fish-rearing areas by 50 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Breeding of fish strains is developing vigorously. · With the assistance of various colleges and secondary vocational schools and of the vocational schools and of the leading organs in various factories and services, 24,000 workers and cadres in North Viet Nam have been able to attend on-the-job courses (doing their routine work except in examination pe-riods). This arrangement has made it nossible un to now

made it possible up to now for 3,000 workers and cadres to successfully complete their higher education and for

a one others their secondary

• At present, all the medical stations at village level in Ha Tinh province (near the 17th parallel) are in a position to give anti-shock first-aid cares and carry out minor surgical operations. There are from z to 5 medical workers in each production team or sericultural dical workers in each pro-duction team or sgricultural

VIET NAM COURIER

South Viet Nam Woman - Leader Awarded LENIN PEACE PRIZE

ME Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Presidium of the Central Com-mittee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the South Viet Nam Liberation Womof the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, has been awarded Lenin Pasico Peiro for rofer



She and five other social and political personalities have been rewarded for their distinguished contributions to the struggle against U.S. aggression in Vist Nam and to the support for the Vietnamese people.

in Viet Nam and to the support for the Vietnamese people.

In an article carried by Pravis on May 1, 1958 Academician P.V.
Stobeltsyn, Chairman of the Committee for Leniu Peace Prim, pointed out
that Mme Rguyen Tai Dinh was "an outstanding political personality of the
South Viët Nam N.F.L.," who was credited with a "historic record" and
"achievements in the persistent and unflinching struggle against lien aggression,
for national independence and the freedom of the Fatherland." For this,

Burnel P. M. B. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle

S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle

S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle

S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle S. Struggle

S. Struggle S. Struggle

AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE POLITICAL LIFE IN SOUTH VIET NAM

A T a time when the army and people of South Vict Nam are sive angaed in a widespread offensive and simultaneous uprisings with an unprecedented irresistible mettle, and are aggravating the U.S. aggressors and thoir henchmen's passiveness and predicament, and speeding up their total collapse, the emergence of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces with its National Salvation Manifesto and its Central Committee headed by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao "is a political event of great importance" (Message sent on April 21, 1968 by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam N F. L. to the Congress of the Alliance).

In its National Salvation Manifesto the Alliance solemnly declared that its policy is "to unite all patriotic forces and individuals, to resolutely fight against foreign aggression, to completely overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu - Nguyen Cao Ky pupper regime, to set up a National Union Government, to win independence,

democracy and peace."

Proceeding from this line, the Alliance has worked out a concrete program of action aimed at achieving the following immediate and long-term objectives:

to bring the war to an end, resions peace, regula national independence and sovereignty. The Alliance demands that "the United States Government bring the war to an end, withdraw the U.S. and allied troops from South Viet Nam, dis-mantle the U.S. military bases, and respect the independence and sover-eignty of Viet Nam as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on

- to build South Viet Nam into an independent, free, peaceful, neutral and prosperous State. The Alliance indertakes to set up in South Viet people enjoy genuine democratic liberties and all citizens are equal in all respects; to build up an independ-ent, self-supporting and prosperous economy; to attend to the interests of the labouring people and all other social strata; to do away with the sequels of the depraved culture, to enhance to the utmost the fine traenhance to the utmost the fine tra-ditions of the long-standing national culture, to promote social welfare; to pursue a foreign policy of non-alignment; to maintain good relations with all the countries that really respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam; to attach particular importance to the friendship with neighbouring Cambodia and Laos.

On the issue of the reunification On the issue of the reunification of the country, the Alliance holds that "South and North Viet Nam should enter into discussions and negotiations on the basis of equality and due consideration for the specific features of each zone with a view to eventual peaceful reunification," and "pending remification, it is necessary to establish relations between the two zones in the fields of economy, culture, correspondence, traffic, etc.

trailic, etc."
With a view to carrying out this program of action, the Alliance defines its position and attitude concerning the South Viet Nam N.F.L. as follows: "The South Viet Nam N.F.L., a pariotic force which Nam N.F.L., a patriotic force which has been credited with great contributions to the mobilization, created that the direction of the people with the contribution of the people with the contribution of the people with the contribution of the settlement of any problem in South Viet Name with it and for joint efforts to be made to regain ristional independence, to restore peace, to build up the country, and to achieve a free late the people with the contribution of the people with the country, and to achieve a free late the people with the country.

In the light of the present situation in South Viet Nam, the emergence of the Alliance of National, Demoof the Alliance of National, Demo-cratic and Peace Forces, first of all, apella out once more the ignomination and applied of the peace of all achieves and an applied to win over, divide and subjected to win over, divide and subjected to win over, divide and subjected to be a subject of the peace of the subject of the ful outcome of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation" (Political Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.I.,).

Taking shape in the high tide of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the urban people of South Viet Nam, and representing the new patriotic forces embracin the new patriotic forces embracing different social strata, political lean-ings, organizations, religious creeds and political groupings, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces has, by its coming into exist-

JORIS IVENS: "The Lenin Peace Prize Was Awarded Me for My Contribution to the Fight of the Vietnamese People.

FAMOUS Dutch film maker Joris
Ivens paid a high tribute to the
Vietnamese people's fight against
the U.S. aggressors on learning that he was among the six new Lenin International Peace Prize winners. International Peaco Priss winners. In a written statement released to the press in Hanoi Joris Ivens said be was particularly proud of being a fellow recipient of Madame Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy Commander of the South Viet Nam Liberation

loris Ivens has made several films Joris Ivens has made soveral films on the fight for freedom and democ-racy of the people in many coun-tries. His documentaries on Viet Nam, Sky and Earth and The Seven-teenth Parallel have earned world-

He said in his statement :

"The biggest enemy of peace is imperialism headed by U.S. impe-rialism. It is here, in Viet Nam, that rialism it in over in visic cam, that the confrontation between the world's peoples and imperialism is now at its fiercest. Here, this confrontation has taken on the form of a bitter war.

"The Lenin Peace Prize was awarded "The Leniss Peace Prize was awarded me for my contribution to the light of the Vietnamess people. This contribution has been made essentially by means of films which supply a clear picture of the invincible strength of the people's war fated with the American aggression. In this fight, as in all other fights that I have made the camera my soapon. I my films shot in Viet Nam have helped the oppressed peoples in the world understand that they are in a position to victoriously resist impe-rialism, then my camera has been an efficacions monthou.

For the first time the Louin Prize was conferred on a film worker. This is a great encouragement to the militant revolutionary cinema as a whole whose merits are by the same raward whose mayire are by the tame resurre recognized. This prime particularly honours all my cinema priends and comrades who have, together with me, comrades who have, together with me, made films during long years in many countries. In the Natherlands, my native country, the news of my winning the Lemin International Peace

winning the Linus international Page Prize Committee will undoubtedly rejoice many of my compatriots. "But, more than to myself, this prize is a tribute to the flight of the Victimences people who have taught us that peace is meither a lost paradise mor an unreadicable dream. The peace which we are fighting for by following the example of the Vietnamese people is not any peace but a peace born of the victory of the peoples over imperialism, of the revolutionary forces on the venctionary force. This is the only genuine peace. This is the only durable

ence vividly vindicated once more the shining truth that faced with the enemies of the entire nation that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Vietnamese traitors are, in the crucial hours of the fight waged by the entire people, no patriotic Vietnam-ese can have the heart to stand aloof from the common struggle for national salvation. And the emer-gence of the Alliance has effectively gence of the Alliance has effectively consolidated and broadened the great solidarity bloc of the South Vietnam-ess people in the fight. It coesti-tutes a new development of great import of the national united front import of the national united front in South Viet Nam. It represents a new success of the South Vietnamese people and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.

The patriotic stand against foreign aggression and the fundamental objectives laid down in the program of action of the Alliance fully conform with the urgent aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, with the spirit of the Political Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. which always South Viet Nam N.F.L. which always remains true to its policy of great national solidarity and is ready to co-ordinate its actions with all patriotic forces and individuals oppospatriotic forces and individuals opposing U.S. aggression. That is why
the Alliance with its National
Salvation Manifesto and its very
representative leaders such as Lawyer
Triah Dish Thac, Proprietor-Engineer
Lam Van Tet, Boddhist Superior
Thich Don Has and other personal
Thich Don Has and other personal
Alliance, have won warm welcome
and support from the peocle throughand support from the people through-out the country and friends of the

ictnamese people in all lands.

The South Viet Nam N.F.L. de clared that it "supports the political position and program of action of the Alliance and is ready to join actions with it in the common fight for indewith it in the common ignitior inde-pendence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, a free and happy life for the entire people and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the Fa-therland."

THE emergence of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, naturally, portends no good to the U.S. imperalists. It is causing them big headaches and fear, forcing them to review many points in

their schemes and manocuvres in South Viet Nam in the immediate future. To conceal the truth from the world peoples and American opinion, and also to exercice self-deception, the U.S. imperialists are trying to distort the truth and misimize the great significance of this political event by their habitual method, clamouring that the Alliance is only Viet Cong fellow-traveller (!).

However the truth remains the truth. The light of the South Vietnamese people against the brutal war of aggression of U.S. imperialism in the part dozen years has been a process of consolidating and broadening the blog of their great national unity. This bas also been a continuous process of the aggravating isolation of the aggressors and their puppets. Since the massive commitment of U.S. troops to aggression, against South Viet Nam, especially since the start of the South Viet Nam general offensive and widespread uprisings early this Spring, these two trends of development in the South Viet Nam situation have become more and more marked. Even those people least alive to the sense of events have realized that it was the increasing participation in the ranks of the ing participation in the ranks of the national resistance movement of many personalities, intellectuals, leachers, writers, journalists, students, industrialists and businessmen in the towns, of many personnel and officers of the puppet administration and army, that had hald the foundation for the emergence of the Alliance. On the other hand, everybody can see that never before have the U.S. imperialists and the handful of their agents headed by Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky, now engaged in such an endless squabble for power, been so pitifully isolated and that nothing can save them from their inescapable doom.

All these facts easily dispose of all U.S. and henchmen's misrepresenta-tions of the truth.

They also provide a basis for the belief that with the ever strengthening blue of nation-wide solidarity, the fight of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national, salvation will record still bigger successes in all fields.

VIET NAM FATHERLAND FRONT PRESIDIUM WELCOMES NEW ALLIANCE IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee has issued a statement welcoming the emer-gence in South Viet Nam of the Viet Nam Alliance of the Vist Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

The statement reads in full

"N their resistance to the brutal aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists, the people and fighters in South Vict Nam have, for more than royear, achieved a close unity, fought with great courage and written very glorious pages in the history of our people's resistance to foreign aggression. Especially, the general offensive and widespread offensive and widespread open to be a supposed of the armed forces and people in South Viet Nam since early this year have corded unprecedent. rovears achieved a close unity edly big victories, aggravat-ing the U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys' passivity, stalemate and disintegration, and opening up a new period of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national sal-vation.

"In this sweeping patriotic strayele, the Viet Nam Alliance of National. Democratic and Peace Forces came into being, announced its political lines which is 'to units all patriotic forces and indi-duals, to resolutely fig-against foreign aggression, against foreign aggression, to completely overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu – Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime, to set up a national union govern-ment, to wis independence, democracy and peace."

tant significance marking new development of the grea national united bloc fo national salvation.

"In recent years, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, constantly bring-ing into full play the national tradition of unity and indomitable struggle, has been exerting every effort to mobi-lize and encourage the South countryside, and has led the sacred resistance war against sacred resistance war against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen from one victory to another. The recent appear-ance of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and of National, Democratic and Peace Forces which represents the new emergent patriotic forces in the South Viet Nam towns and cities has further consolidated and broadened the great national united bloc against U.S. aggression for na-tional salvation. It is clear that

in these crucial hours of our nation, all Vietnamese patri-"It was an event of impor ots, irrespective of social class, political tendency, nationality and religious belief, have realand religious belief, have real-ized the necessity to stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Vietnamese traitors — to do their worthy

share in the national salvation

" The Presidium of the Cen tral Committee of the Viet ly hails the emergence of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and wholeheartedly supports its National Salvation Manifesto which expresses its natriotic stand and determi nation to oppose foreign invad-ers and its desire to build an 'independent, sovereign, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous State' and eventually achieve the peace-ful reunification of the coun-

"The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Viet Nam Fatherland Front wishes to convey its warmest greetings to Lawyer Trinh Dish Thao and the other members of the Alliance's leading body. With the ever steadier bloc of great national solidarity, our South Vietnamese compatriots' struggle

against the U.S. and for national salvation is certain to win still greater victories in all fields

"Rejoicing at the splendid recorded by our army and people in both South and North and firmly confident in the great strength of the nation and in the mighty support of all peo-ples in the world, the 17 mil-lion North Vietnamese are doing their utmost in produc-tion and lighting and are determined to stand side by side with their 14 million kith and-kin in the South and resolutely defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and peace fully reunify the country.

"The Vietnamese people "U.S. imperialism will cer-

tainly fail "Long live the peaceful, unified,independent,democrat-ic, strong and prosperous Viet Nam!"

Front of National. Democratic and Peace Alliance of Hue City Joins Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces

"THE setting up of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, at this crucial stage of history, has brought in bold relief the big victories of the general offensive and widespread uprisings raging since early Spring this year, threw stronger light on the high revolutionary mettle of the people of all strata in South Viet Nam, and spelled out again the inevitable, all-round collapse of the U.S. - puppets," remarked Professor Le Van Hao, President of the Front of National, Democratic and Peace Alliance of Hue city, in a message to Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the V.N.A.N.D.P.F.

The message solumnly declared the Hue Front's willingness to join, and accept the leadership of, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, and said: "The people of all strata in Hue city, regardless of political and religious convictions, pledge themselves to rally around the V.N.A.N.D.P.F. and, turning to full account their previous victories, push ahead the struggle against Yankee aggression and for national salvation, and materialize the program of the V.N.A.N.D.P.F. of building South Vist Nam into an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous state.

SUPERIOR Thich Don Hau, South Vietnameso Buddhist leader and Vice Chairman of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Demo-Alliance of National, Demo-cratic and Peace Forces, has addressed a message to American religious leaders and all progressive Americans.

"For years," the message says, "South Vietnamese Bud-dhists, who have not ceased struggling for the freedom of conscience, independence and peace, have been victims of the extremely barbarous repressive policy of the U.S. authorities in South Viet Nam. Thousands of them have been cynically arrested, jailed or massacred by U.S. valets in South Viet Nam. The latter have created a totally illegal Buddhist organization to serve their interests and oppress Buddhists and the Vietnamese people as a whole. In the early days of this lunar year, American troops bombarded many pagodas in various South Vietnamese various South Victnamese cities, including An Quang

SOUTH VIET NAM BUDDHIST LEADER'S MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

major pagodas in Hue city, were destroyed by U.S. bombs and shells. "

The message recalls that in November 1967, West Ger-man doctor Erich Wulff who had been in South Viet Nam for more than 6 years and who, in 1963, denounced to the American people the anti-Buddhist policy practised by the South Viet Nam pup-pet regime, appeared of his pet regime, appeared of his own free will before the Ber-trand Russel International Tribunal to give evidence against the U.S. imperialists' war crimes in South Viet

"Now it is my turn," Su-perior Thich Don Hau's message continues, "to raise my voice, the voice of a monk who has looked patiently forward to a change of heart on the part of the U.S. authorities and who has been totally disappointed. I make a point of denouncing before religious leaders and before the American people the U.S. authorities in South Viet Nam, policy which also harbours the design to eliminate Buddhism in my country.

"As you probably know, the war of aggression carried out in Viet Nam by the U.S. Government is an inhuman ideals of the American Revo lution of 1776. Peace will be re-established and all the sufferings the U.S. Government is bringing to Vint namese Buddhists and others will end only when that Government undertakes to respect the Vietnameso people's right to self-determination, ends its war aggression and brings its troops home."

Superior Thich Don Hau concludes, "In this common struggle of the American and Vietnamese peoples for peace and justice I am firmly convinced that we will be victorious and that we will frustrate all the dark designs of the U.S. war maniacs

PUPPET TROOPS' ANTI-WAR SPIRIT

e At 6.40 p.m. on May 5. 1068, a lieutenant of the puppet air force piloting a C.47 plane landed on Pochantons airport, Cambodia, and asked for political asylum.

the patriatic soldiers of a puppet army unit stationed in Hoai Nhon district, Binh Dinh province, staged eight mutinies, killed 225 G.I.'s and cruel thugs and crossed over to the side of the people in full kit. Most typical was the rebellion by soldiers of Battalion 2. Regiment 40, on February 21, 1968 in which all the battalion command and 3 companies commands

e From March 3 to 6,1968

were wiped out, 150 enemy troops and officers (inc 2 captains) were killed or wounded, a great quantity of ing a heavy machine-gun, 2 tommy guns and a 81 mm mortar, were seized.

a The National Liberation Front of Kien Phong has given a congratulatory certificate to a puppet soldier who in December 1966 set afire a series of barracks of the G.I.'s and 15 rooms of puppet troops and burnt 36 firearms and 10,000 cartridges, and on December 31, 1967 killed cruel thugs, and seized a firearm and 150 cartridges before crossing over to the people's side. His mother was also commended for having helped him in his action.

pagoda in Saigon. Almost all important Buddhist sites and

 In April 1968, 200 puppet troops in Tay Ninh province northwest of Saigon defected to the people's side and joined in the fight against the U.S. aggressors.

Between April 10 and 15, 1968, members of puppet sol-diers' families and the inhabitants of Cai Lay district, My The province, succeeded in persuading 100 soldiers including 60 Rangers to go over to the revolutionary



Population of Tay Ninh province (South Vict Nam)
acclaiming P.L.A.F.'s Spring victories

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

preserve, its foothold and its patron at the same time, has coldly let it down"

nas cololy let it own (Combat Aug. 6, 1966). In spite of pressures and promises, Nato and Seato membera have given it the slip more or less politely. Not a single country in Western Europe

or less politely. Not a single country in Western Europe has made a symbolic gesture of sympathy by granting the Pentagon one or two compa-nies. The British government, though living in Washington's lap, contents itself with a political and diplomatic sup-port. France is publicly con-testing American leadership.

She has attacked Wall Street in business and in the monetary sphere. On Sept.

t, 1966, several hundred kilo-

metres from the South Viet Nam operational theatre—in Phnom Penh — De Gaulle

openly came out against the American thesis of "aggres-sion from the North" by

Far from being able

The White House has failed

The small nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, regarded by the U.S. as pariah-nations, raise their heads. A Bombay paper wrote, "What is happening

wrote, "What is happening in Viet Nam is sickening and is bound to make the U.S.A.

a deeply hated nation for decades to come." Cambodia

esting American leads

U.S. Prestiae on the Wane

WE have become a one-"WE have become a one-issue participant in world affairs". This admission of defeat made by a political figure so attached to the American way attached to the American way of life as Senator J.W. Ful-bright is rich in implications.

Two factors, among others, explain; the political and moral isolations of the United States in the international states in the sharp fall of u.s. prestige in the world: world-wide condemnation of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people and the failure of the war of aggres-sion in Viet Nam.

The day is gone when the The day is gone when the man-in-the-street in all countries, believes easily the quibbles concocted by the White House to justify the presence of G.I.'s in Viet Nam: defence of the free After World War II, under world and democracy against directed by the North, then against an armed aggression coming from the North, honour commitments to the free state of Viet Nam. It is transparent that the wa conducted by the U.S. is a war of aggression Crimes of unspeakable barbarity are committed daily in Vict Nam. "This is a military intervention," remarks French correspondent Maurice Duverger (France Observation Feb. 9, 1966), "to hinder the evolu-tion of a people... Have the napalm, the phosphorus and other similar means enabled a foreign power to achieve from without what the Gestapo and the concentraan impasse. The Viet Nam war has

for a government to achieve from within?" In spite of the spectacular deployment of a half-a-million-strong expeditionary force supported by more than half-a-million puppet and satellite mercenaries. ington is still beaten without let-up in South Viet Nam. After the failure of two dryseason strategic countersuffered the heavy setbacks of the Tet offensive which has touched off a chain reaction of armed attacks and popular uprisings. The two prongs — "search and destroy" and rural "pa-cification"—have been broken. The decay of the Saigon army and administration has been speeded up.

Recently, President Johnson had to announce the "limited bombing" of North Viet Nam. Among other things, this is an avowal of the flasco of the attempt undertaken, over more than 3 namese people to the confer-

terming the struggle of the South Vietnamese people as "national resistance." the showy anti-colonialist signboard, U.S. imperialism sought to take over from the muster some 15 allies as in the time of the Korean war, the U.S. has succeeded in mobilizing only a few second-rate satellites which, moreancient colonial powers in Asia and Africa and realize its world hegemony. A global strategy was worked out, aimed at containing the sociover, adopt an increasing insolent attitude, barter alist revolution, stemm national liberation momming the cannon-fodder for increased financial aid. Pak Jung Hi recently got on his high horse when Washington entered national liberation movement and attracting newly-inde-pendent countries into the orbit of the U.S.A. Viet Nam into negotiations with the D.P.R.K. on the return of has not been spared by these designs, especially since the advent of the People's Republic of China and the U.S. failure in Korea. Throughout to camouflage its manoeuvre under the U.N. flag. Still yesterday, it ruled the roost the last two decades, the the list two decades, the Vietnamese people have, how-ever, frustrated the U.S. neo-colonialist strategies, from the "special war" to the "limited war," and driven the White House into yesterday, it ruled the roost tover this organization in which all countries dependent on the U.S. dollar obsped its dictate. Nowadays, the United Nations is no longer entirely under Washington's thumb. At its last General Assembly, hesitating voices which approved U.S. policy in Viet approved U.S. policy in Viet approved U.S. policy in the way of criticism.

exerted a disastrous influence on the international position of the U.S. Washington comes up against the energetic op-position of the socialist coun-tries, the national liberation movement and the world's peoples, including the Amer-ican, and against the growing competition and insubordination of other capitalist coun-

"it has made its game- severely condemns U.S. pro-This " free world" of which

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK:

"To Support the Vietnamese People Now Fighting Against the Foreign Aggressor is for Us a Sacred Task."

SPEAKING at the reception on May 4 in honour of the visiting King of Ethiopia, Prince Saundech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out:

"The genocidal war conducted against the Vietnamsee people by the American aggressors is an injustice and a people by the American aggressors is an injustice and a second to their bombing of North Viet Nam and the nel as an anound the second to their bombing of North Viet Nam."

After dismissing the U.S. slanderous charge of a North fiet Nam's invasion of South Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sibanonle said :

"It should be recalled that the 1954 Geneva Agreements provided for the reunification of Viet Nam through general elections, which were nejected by the U.S. backed Sagnot elections, which were nejected by the U.S. backed Sagnot would have carried the day if general elections were held. The South Vietnames people have enever saled the U.S. to establish a protectorate on their country, or to 'protect' it by imposing on them a corrupted military junts and sowing misery, death and destruction. What the Vietnamese people are demanding arms in hands, is be right to freally settle their

"Not to fully support this legitimate demand is to pave the way for the law of the stronger, the law of the jumple to operate to the detriment of any people. We can be certain that in the state of the stronger of the stronger of the total Africa will risk even their own destruction to safe-guard their complete independence. To support the Vietnamess people now fighting against the foreign aggressor is for us a sacred task."

vocations, and courageously supports the cause of the namese people. Wellknown Swedish economist G. Myrdal noted, "I have nown of so government and no prominent figure (in Africa) which are said to support the U.S. Viet Nam policy... There is, for certain, no government, and less than that, no independent leader of some calibre in Latin America to publicly show solidarity with official U.S. policy in Vist Nam."

In the whole world, no day has passed without meetings, demonstrations or protest actions against Washington. In countries having diplomatic relations with the U.S., L.B. Johnson's effigies are dragged on street pavements, U.S. flags burned in front of U.S. embassies, U.S. diplomatic missions sacked and U.S. missions sacked and U.S. Peace Corps expelled. As a matter of fact, a world-wide people's front is being shaped in support of the Vietnamess people against U.S. aggression.

In the common offensive of the world's revolutionary forces against U.S. imperial-ism, the Vietnamese people are fighting in the frontline. are fighting in the frontline They are accomplishing a sacred national mission while contributing to the world's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and

o in The Arrogance of Power, by J.W. Fulbright.

Viet Nam Fatherland Front and Peace Committee Hail American People's Spring Campaign

A meeting was held on May 5 in Hanci by the Con-tral Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Viet Nam Peace Committee to hail the American people's spring campaign against the U.S. war appression in Viet New

Present at the mosting Presidium were delegates of the American people's movement against the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam : Professor Robert Greenblatt, Co-Chair man and Co-ordinator of the National Mobilisation Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, woman Writer Susan Sontag, and journalist Andrew Kopkind.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the V.N.F.F. and the V.N.P.C. Professor Hoang Minh Giam, presidium member of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, extendd a warm welcome to the American guests.

Stressing the importance of the spring campaign of the American people, he said, "Broader and broader popular mames have been joining in this campaign and taking multiform actions in defiance of the U.S. authorities' repression and persecution. We hail the American friends who have stood up to defend the legitimate interests and honof their own people, and are valiantly opposing the war of aggression in Viet Nam."

He expressed the confidence the American people would take more resolute actions for a complete and unconditional cessation of the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and recognition of the Vietnamese people's right to settle their own affairs themselves.

He continued "The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the American people for their support and pledge themselves to consolidate their solidarity and combine actions, with the American people in the common struggle for an end of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Viet Nam and for the strengthening of the friendship between the

two peoples." Taking the floor, Professor Robert Greenblatt paid a high tribute to the Vietnamese people's patriotic fight which he said, shows that "if the will of a people is strong enough then it can defeat any colonial power or imperialis aggressor no matter how for-midable."

Robert Greenblatt added: "This lesson must be learned quickly by the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world. It is also important that the American people learn this lesson, and that more Americans understand and condemn the nature of their government's crimer against the people of Viet

Outlining the activities of the National Mobilisation Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, Robert Greenblatt pointed out, "In the process, many (Americans) discovered for the first time that the American people are themselves not free and inde pendent."

He added, "The American revolution is still a long way off. We have many years of bitter struggle and hard work ahead of us. But we want to know that your revolution and your victory over aggression is helping us; it is an inspiration for us. this sense, your struggle for liberation is also liberating the American people."

(Continued from page 8)

wiped out, I km from Tra a puppet company was put out of action at Moc Hos.

On May 7, 2 battalions of puppet Division 7 were com-pletely wiped out in two bat-tles north of Ben Tre town with 530 casualties. Further southwest, on May 4, the enemy lost in an ambush near Phung Hiep townlet (heavily shelled the following day) : about 100 casualties and 26 vehicles destroyed.

N East Nem Bo, besides Bien N East Ham Be, besides Bien Hoa, the following pro-vincial capitals were the tar-gets of the F.L.A.F. attacks, Ba Ria (60km southeast). Ba Ria (60km southeast), Xuan Loc (60km east-northeast), Phuoc Binh (120km porth-northeast), Tay Ninh noken northwest). The Dau Mot (25km north of Saig Phuoc Binh and Quan Lo (95km north of Saigon) were seized by the P.L.A.F. on

N the northernment part of South Viet Nam, fierce battles took place in the region of Dong Ma. From April 20 to May 3, the enemy took over 2,000 casualties (mostly G.L.'s), had 7 planes and helicopters downed, 7 ter-carrier sunk or heavily damaged, 10 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 500 moured cars destroyed, 500 firearms soized by the P.L.A.F., not including an armoured unit of the U.S. Navy badly depleted on April 30, 6km southeast of Quang Tri town, resulting in 300 G.I.'s killed or wounded, the command of the unit wiped out, and 45 vehicles destroyed.

On the night on May 4, the P.L.A.F. shelled the fields of Quang Tri and Ai Tu military installations and administrative services in Quang Tri town and La Vang base where 8 planes were destroyed as the fuel depots caught fire.

The following days (May 5, 6, 7) the P.L.A.F. shelled Cas Viet port, the U.S. position in Com Tien region, and attacked the enemy in three localities less than rokm northwest and northeast of Dong Ha, causing nearly 850 casualties to the G.I.'s and number troops.

and the positions defended by the G.I.'s and South In Khe Sanh sector, 5 P.L.A.F. fighters achieved a Korean troops came under P.L.A.F. attack. crilliant exploit on May 4 by repelling 8 attacks mount-

PLAF. ATTACKS...

north of Lang Vay and putting out of action 65

In Hue region, many enemy

positions in the city were assaulted on May s. includ-

ing the airfield in the citadel.

The same day, the U.S. base

at Phu Bai, H.Q. of the

12km southeast of Hue met

In the mountain region

helicopters and

in an attack on A Luci

13 amphibious cars, downers

THE P.L.A.F. were also very active in the provinces

of Central Trung Be between Da Nang and Nha Trang. On

sel (between April 25 and

Il 9 " Provisional Corns '

with the same fate.

Tam Ky, another provincial capital sokm southeast of Da Nang was assaulted on May 5 togother with the H.Q. of U.S. Americal Division and 5th Regiment C.P. Chu Lai airbase, 30km in the conthaust was also shelled on May 5.

The same day, Ouasq Mgal town, its airfield and many gun emplacements around the town were the target of P.L.A.F. attacks

linked to Hue by Road No In Binh Dinh province, at 12, the P.L.A.F. destroyed least 9 district capitals and military bases were hit on military vehicles and put out May 5, including Phu Cat of action and enemy troops airstrip, 30km northwest of Qui Nhon, An Khe base airlield, 44km west-southwest of the U.S. First Air Mobile Cavalry Division of Hue : the P.L.A.F. shelling of U.S. gun emplacements and ambushes on Road No (sskm west - northwest of Qui Nhon), a sector of 12 cost the enemy many which was taken by the dozen casualties and cannons esiegers. Fierce battles took place on May 5 and 6 at Tam Oc, north of Qui Prior to May 4, the Nhon, resulting in 4 enemy companies and 2 platoons put out of action 620 G.I.'s. and puppet troops destroyed (including 2 U.S. companies out out of action.

> Who Trang on important air and naval base of the U.S. (320km northeast of Saigon), was plastered on May 6 and Phan Rang, (80km south a southeast of Trang), on May 5.

the night of May 4, and the following day, they assaulted 88 enemy positions in 8 towns and provincial capitals and 14 sub-sector C.P.'s, district In the Western High Plateaux on May 5 the P. L. A. F. hammered at onemy positions in such provincial capitals as Kontum, capitals and urban centres, including 5 army corps and division H.Q.s and regiment Pielku, Ban Me Thuet and Gie Nghia, important cen C.P.s and 5 artillery sites and armoured car parks. north-northwest of Kontum. At Da Hang, as reported in our last issue, the P.L.A.F. artillery pounded the H.Q.s of U.S. Marines in South Viet Nam and of the puppet First Corps, the big U.S. La Trung, 17km east of Pleiku, Due Lep, 50km southwest of Ban Me Thuot, and many airfields. The same day in an ambush on Road No 14, 12km south of Kontum, the P.L.A.F. First Corps, the big U.S. base, the airfield and helikilled or wounded 120 G.I.'s, destroyed or damaged about 50 vehicles including 14 tanks and armoured carriers, Eurther contheast Hol En provincial capital of Quang

and downed a choppers.

Background to Dr. Martin Luther King's Assassination

Editor's Note,— We publish below the translation of an article appearing in the April 6 issue of the Japanese paper Alcahata, which high-lights the relationship between the Negro movement in the United States and the American

A gunshot on the night of April 4, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee, in the south-ern part of the United States oused to the action 22 million American Negroes suffering from racial discrimination American Negroes in Wash-ington, New York and other places rose up as one man to

voice angry protests, and the situation rapidly spreads to the whole of American ter-

RACIAL DISCRIMINA. TION DEEP - ROOTED

MEMPHIS, where Dr Martin Luther King a rural town in the southern part of the United States, on the bank of the Mississippi river. Here white raciam is coming class, second comming class, second comming class, second common to the bank of the Mississippi river. Here white raciam is coming class, second common communications are ramonhit. organizations are rampant, and the Negroes not only

suffer in their daily life, but even see their voting rights hampered. In particular, as the Viet Nam war grows fiercer, the racists engage in ever more truculent actions.

It has been evplained that the Negroes' struggle has caused reaction among the Whites. But the truth is that the Johnson administration's stepping up of the cruel war of aggression in Viet Nam has encouraged the racists.

Following last summer's protest movement of the Negroes, an investigation commission on popular riots, ap-pointed by President Johnson.

report in early March. In this report, the Commission's findings were that the United States is divided into two States is divided into two unequal societies of whites and blacks, that white racial prejudice is essentially res-possible for the explosive airuation in American cities since the end of World War Two, and that Negro "vio-lences" are caused by Whites.

INTENSIFIED REPRESSION

HERE is nothing new in that conclusion. Negro protests in almost all s, which started with those in Detroit, Michigan (July 23 to 30), and Newark, New Jersey (July 12 to 18), the most violent ones last year, are only the outbreak of daily discontent, triggered off by police ill-treat-

ment of Negroes. The latter also vigorously oppose the de-ceitful civil rights bill laid before the Senate and the Hou fore the Senate and the House of Representatives. Civil rights bills that fail to raise the Negroes' standard of iving cannot succeed in doing away with segregation. The report of the Investigation Committee admits this situation and request the President to take aumonate measures. and request the President to take appropriate measures in the coming three years to give jobs to two million people and living quarters to six million poor families. President Johnson's attitude to the report has been one of extreme coldness; for weeks he abstained from saving a single word about it, and of course has not taken any measure at all.

And not only that. In his poverty alogan - had disap-

VIET NAM COURTER

peared; on the contrary, johnson laid stress on the "fight against street crimes," set forth regulations on security and the use of guns, and proposed to set up hundreds more of FBI branches. The army and prancaes. The army and police have been trained in repressive methods. The men in charge of security have openly declared that this year is a "year of the police." vear of the police

THE ROOT : THE WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM

PHE Johnson administration's repressive policy springs in the ever more violent repercussions of the war of aggression in Viet Nam on the life of Amer-ican citizens. In face of the dollar crisis which has shaken the very foundation of the United States and with a view to covering the so-billion-dollar war expendi-tures for Viet Nam, Johnson cut down spending.

spending.

In New York city a vocational training program for young people, considered part of the "struggle against portry" and involving so far 375 people, has seen its budget cut by 40,000 collars, then the cut by 40,000 collars that March. There remain practically no funds for its activities, for no special appropriations. for no special appropriations are allowed. In New York state, because health allowances have been cut, nearly ances have been cut, nearly one million needy people have had to go without medicare. On the other hand, in his March 31 speech about "limited bombing," President Johnson declared that 5.1 more billion dollars would

be spent for the Viet Nam war. It is only natural that Negroes suffering from racial discrimination and a low standard of living should standard of fiving should demand that the money ear-marked for the war in Viet Nam should be returned to the ghettus. The number of draftees has increased; so draftees has increased; so have war casualties; so have the unemployment rate for the young, the cost of living, the unbearable discrimination in housing, jobs, education etc.—all this has fanned up the flames of anger among

Negro people have seen in the war of aggression in Viet Nam the cause of their suf-ferings. In last year's protest movement, facing the guns of federal troops and state troopers, Negro demonstrators shouted: "The Vietnames don't call us niggers !

war in Viet Nam!" Dr Luther King's last year's "surprise declaration" that he would participate in pro-tests against the Viet Nam war also reflected this situa-

tion.
One hour after Dr King's murder, Johnson expressed "his regret" and criticized "violence" on TV. This, was

spreading to all Negro people over the whole territory of the United States. But the the United States. But the present situation proves that if Johnson does not put a definite end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam be aggression in Viet Nam be cannot escape an even more protracted and hotter summer.

only an eleventh-hour effort to check the wave of indignation

Programs of THE VOICE OF VIET NAM THE VOICE OF VIET NAM is broadcasting in

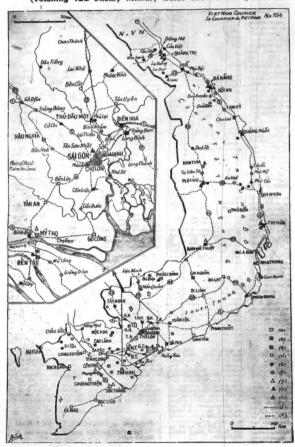
FOR NORTH AMERICA At 9.10 and 10.40 p.m. (EST) on 31 metres, 9,325 KCs
 At 11.40 p.m. (EST) on 19 metres, 6,135 KCs.
 and 2.40 a.m. (EST) on 31 metres, 9,655 KCs.

FOR NORTHERN EUROPE -At 4.20 p.m. (EST) that is, 21.50 (GMT), on 19 metres, 15,230 KCs.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

P.L.A.F. ATTACKS FLARE UP AGAIN

Street Fighting in Many Quarters of Saigon A Puppet Battalion Wiped Out # 58 Towns and Urban Centers, 30 Airfields and Many Depots in Downtown Area (Totalling 122 Enemy Military Bases and Positions) Stormed.



P.L.A.F. MAIN ACTIONS IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MAY

a) Provincial capital b) — Provincial capital

pounded by P.L.A.F.

attacked by infantry

Provincial or district capital, or other locality 00 pounded attacked by infantry

g) Airfield
b) Airfield pounded
i) Airfield attacked by infantry
i) Road
b-thway

THE offensive launched by the people's forces since the end of January. Insit was vigorously since the people's forces since the end of January. Insit was vigorously since the people of the people's forces.

N Saiges and periphery, since the small bours of May 5, the P.L.A.F. raised shells on vital positions of the enemy war set-up such as the peripher of the U.S. army... Infantry units apported by the local population penetrated into you the coll operation of the U.S. army... Infantry units apported by the local population penetrated into you for quarters of American Conference of the U.S. army... Infantry units apported by the local population penetrated into you for the U.S. army... In the Conference of the U.S. army... In the Conference of the U.S. army... In the U.S. army... The Conference of the U.S. army... The Later of the U.S. army... The U.S.

penetrated into yout of 9 quarters of salgon-Cholon—Gia Dinh.

An enemy Ranger battallon esot to a locality near Phu Tho racoto a locality near time part out of action an enemy
station in the city. Another para
station in the city. Another para
station and include a locality near time part
tanks and artillery destroyed many
town quarters, causing heavy losses
in Ree's and property to the populato the population of the property of the population of the property of the property of the population of the property o

cated was atfacked on May 7.
In the suburbs, Tan Son Nhat air-base, stormed by the guerillas on May 6 and 7, was closed to traffic and the colonel commanding it killed. West of Cholon, the radar station of Phu Lam was assaulted. On May 5, Nha Be, outer-harbour of Saigon, was shelled: two fuel depots were gutted by fire.

Northeast of Saigon, Bien Hoa — Long Binh, the most important lo-gistic base of the U.S. in South Viet Nam, came under P.L.A.F. fire.

16 km north of Saigon, a battalion of puppet Division 5 was decimated on the night of May 4.

Cu Chi and Dong Du townlets about 30km northwest of Saigon and base of U.S. Division 25, was stormed on May 5 while Hau Nghia provincial capital, 35 km west-northwest of Saigon, fell under the P.L.A.F.

IN the Mekang Delts one puppet battalion was wiped out, another badly mailed, and 1y seessle were sunk in an engagement with the sunk of t

(Continued page 7)